prefervation and late of forfeited, Annapolis, July 5, 1781.

D at AUCTION, on Saturdy it est to Grand of August near, and personal estate, late the property I Dulany of Daniel, in the city of which the following lots appear to the company of the city of the which the following loss appear in 13, 14, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 64, 17, if are leaded out. On one of the lots amooious and finely fituated dwelling of Mr. Tafker formerly fived, with s. Amongfi the personal property e negroes, confifting of men, wo ble negroes, conniting of men, wo-en. The money to be paid down, the purchalers; if not, they may fecurity, to pay one third of the e ift of September 1782, another it of September 1783, and the reon the rit of September, 1784, with d or filver, or the new bills of credit

preservation and sale of forfeire

JO. BAXTER, clk.

purluance of an act of the laft fef-

Stual value at the time of payment.

prefervation and fale of forfeited, Annapolis. July s, 1781.
act of the general affembly will be lic auction for gold and filter, that valuable and advantageously of land, called WHETS LONG. t of land called WHETSIONE ning to Baltimore-town; it will be in fmall and convenient lots, their in small and convenient lots, their ted to their situation, and the proses of the purchasers. One half of the paid within ten days, and the research weeks from the day of sale. If the hall not be made at the interest at the option of the commission in time, the purchaser to pyrace in time, the purchaser to pyrace in time, the day of salure. No be made until the whole sum is off. The fale to begin on the present from the day of salure. JO. BAXTER, clk.

iber intends to petition the next tembiy of this flate for an act to record a deed, and make it valid. not acknowledged according to the b) ian; it was executed by Mr. innore town, in the beginning of was no civil magistrate acting unrnment just then formed.

NATHANIEL RAMSEY.

is hereby given to all OFFLid OLDIERS of the troops of and, in the fervice of the Unite claims for their pay in their own iclamatives of those who have false rvice, that it will be necessary t counts supported by vouchers wn o.th, of the time they were the rank they held, between the 1777 and the thirty-first of july otherways not accounted for, with um received, and likewife of whate prices thereof for which they ar

WILKINS, commiffioner.

OLD very CHEAP ndred acres of valuable land lyin county, between Frederick tow ns through the faid land an ex le trouble or expence, and in there a mill is very much wanted ble together or in lots, as may be or purchasers; the aforesaid lan old or filver, or the real exchang currency at the time of paymen it will be given for part of the bond with good fecurity, if r abferiber, living in Anne-Arund Elk-Kidge Landing and Snowle re major Nathan Isammond fo

THOMAS HAMMOND.

at the plantation of John Perri te mouth of Swanfen's creek, county, taken up as a ftray, about 14 hands high, with face, a iplit in her near fore for e close by the thoulder has a lar the has no perceivable bran t 10 or 11 years old, trots, pace e owner may have her again and paying charges.

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FFICE, Charles-Street

## Frod speed by the curry's of our division of an abien he product of mousest things, ever the factor of mousest things, ever or 444444444444444444444444444

Charies openty, Augun 151861 '601 As a Charies of the party of the par 

To THE SAME LANGE !! PRINTERS OF THE MARYLAND GAZETTE. a the reading in your gaper an eloquent an address, signed, in American, has led in the to offer my thoughts on money, that they may be improved by anier men.

Gold and fiver have been found ulcful as a mediant mentions the value of the same of t

Gold and filver have been found useful as a medi-ia order to avoid simple barter. This being uni-prial, gold, although really useless in itself, yet parchaing every conveniency, it is called evealth; whereas in fact, wealth; consists in the abundance of such conveniences, as will command gold. A fruitful and industrieus country, although it lacks gold, cannot be poor, but may be in differ to for east of a medians; because we cannot now barter, as in agea of simplicity, or set prices, as in Africa, is from bars; or as among the Indians, in buck-sons. Hence the invention of paper money, which, to say as it partakes of the qualities of gold, is e-sailly useful.

biss. Hence the invention of paper money, which, is far as it partiakes of the qualities of gold, is escally ufeful.

The most obvious quality of gold is the university of Its value; this quality paper never can lar; because paper, is a promife to pay, and has to value beyond the credit of the promifer.

Gold is obtained only as the fruit of industry, which it follows round she whole earth, and therefore never is rejunciant. It is called a standard from its certainty; and nothing is more clear than his that whatever measures other things, ought fell to have certainty; and nothing is more clear than his that whatever measures other things, ought fell to have certainty.

In 1733, L. 90,000 paper currency were forced no circulation; by giving 30, to each taxable, from account of busings trash tobacco, which was not worth exporting. Notwithstanding the persistion of the straight this money depreciated from the circus than lindustry demanded.

In 1766, the public owed individuals, and paid

the circle than industry demanded.

In 1766, the public owed individuals, and paid him to their tartisfaction, in paper; which did not repreciate, there being demand for it in circulation. In 1769, the exchance being I w, and money safety, paper was emitted on loan, but the emission was to flop when the exchange arrived at par; was to general tender; it did not raise the example even to par, because it had the qualities of M.

Let it now be observed, that in money marters, Let it now be observed, that in money matters, the who recken upon public virtue err; because then money is contemplated by individuals, it is beautifully with a view to individual interest. Publication of their posterity involved, and are content with their posterity involved, and are content with their states of it. America had every more that could actuate either generous of selfashinds, to units tought defined on engagement felicity, defindividual property; and consequently had my motive for supporting the credit of her own our money, sature means of that detence. Yet ery motive for importing the credit of her own tery motive for importing the credit of her own wer money, as the means of that detaye. Yet is soon found that each individual had a fepamintereft, in running down the general money, and up the prives of what he had to fellin him he nature of nich i and the configuration, was, a if whether majury could be printed their than its could be railed, with legislatures attempted from the moses; by fender legislatures attempted from the coshoned by the wattiof the qualities of gold. United America (which must be confidered as an findual among the antions) over no debt on activities of her paper money; a because it is not curtilistic, at is only a kind of class, of debt one hy lazy, and the approfers of uncultivated lands, he selive; among her own people; by the raxes payment of which property will change hands, admerica will not be payer fold their effacts to the one, when the lary have fold their effaces to the sciones. The cellow can buy, they must then the to-increase the produce of the country, the fore they enly confirmed. If then (as increase the country that we the terminal wealth to the country that we the terminal wealth to the country that we the terminal wealth to the country. the wealth in relative to the general wealth, to that of other multiplicates avery man who has an oddlars; which will buy a built of my had only one dollars, which would buy the would the ment of the country; be poorer? Indicate in initial by means of congress by the cherical is inited by means of congress by the cherical is inited by means of congress by the cherical indicates in gulates the coinage of the paper is to use in proportion as it parakes be quairies of golds why then should not congress, as she father, of a family, manage

the purfe for the good of the family 1, and preferve the children from temptations to cheat each other. Let foreigners find the fame currency through all America, that they may learn the finances at one view, and not be diffracted as they now are, by fourteen different paper circulations; establish a fourteen different paper circulations; effablish a general mediam, which shall incre ife with the demand, and avoid redundance, by retiring when not wanted, as in the case of a well regulated bank, and America, abounding with real wealth, will be

Aug: 4, 1781. A FARMER.

For the MARYLAND GAZETTE. THE people of this state have too much underflanding to require any arguments to convince them of the justice and necessity of the present war; and they are fully satisfied, that every motive of honour and virtue dictates assiduous and unremitting expensions to be in vital and the property of the present and the ertions to bring it to a speedy and honourable con-clusion. The infamy and satal consequences of fubmission, or conquest, to themselves and their posterity, are alone sufficient to urge them to adopt every measure which can afford a probable prospect every measure which can afford a probable prospect of success. Our ability and inclination to prosecute the war, with decision and vigour, cannot be questioned, and we undoubtedly have the means in our power. Our country affords a sufficient number of young men fit and willing for the service, and we are able to feed, closth, and pay our quota of troops, if we would pursue a proper system. Our land produces vast crops of grain, by which we are enabled to raise great quantities of beef, pork, and other provisions; our foil can yield an abundance of hemp, stax, and cotten; and our socks of sheep afford considerable quantities of wood! We have afford confiderable quantities of wood! We have hitherto relied too much on foreign countries, and imprudently neglected to raise the raw materials, and to manufacture them into linen and clothes, and to manufacture them into linen and clothes. Our legislature ought to encourage, by their example, and by bounties, all kinds of manufactures, and if a rational plan had been adopted in the commencement of the war, and steady perfevered in, we should, long since, have been able to have cleathed our troops. Our foreign trade, a hitherto conducted, has been, and, unless regulated, will continue injurious and destructive to the country. The very rapid depreciation of the continental cur-The very rapid depreciation of the continental currency was, in great measure, owing to our foreign commerce; and the late, and every future emission of paper money will be depreciated by it, unless placed under proper restrictions. If the imports of placed under proper restrictions. If the imports of any country exceed the exports, the balance must be paid in bills of exchange, or specie. Our principal articles of export are tobacco, grain, and lumbers the imports are some few, very few, necessaries, and all the soxuries, trinkets, and gewgaws, our traders can find in Europe or the Weit-Indies. Our exports are bulky? and require large vessels; our imports may be contained in a few packages. Since the war our merchants, or rather adventurers, have chefly exported tohacco. The imports, where credit could be procured, have exceeded the sales of the cargo; and the enormous expences of navicreditional be proured, have exceeded the fales of the cargo, and the enormous expences of mayigation; from this cause, and the illicet trade with our enemies, at New-York; and other places, a demand arises for gold, and any price was given for it in paper. The consumer was nurthened with the advance on the gold, and the risk of importation, which was very great. By our trade we have lost the produce of our lands; a great number of our failors, and all our se vessels. It can be demonstrated, that we can manusacture any article of real uses; as arms, gunpowder, coarse linens, and montrared, that we can manuacture any article of 1921 utb.: as arms, gunpowder, coarfe linens, and weeligs; cottons, blankers, thoes, flockings, and hats, cheaper than they have been pur hafed from the importer. If it is sobserved, that our country does not afford lufficient, of the rough materials, it may be answered; that we have a plenty, of iron and filipsines: that, with little, industry, we can raise au ample, supply of flax, hemp, and cotton; that our flocks of the pany be increased and improved; that the index of the cattle, killed for the army and that the index of the cattle, killed for the army and home, confumption, if preferved, would furnish leather enough to make those for all the inhabitants of the United States; and that any deficiency may be imported by the public. No man can deny the advantage of manufacturing the articles we want, if we should even pay more than if we imported them. The French and Spanish West-Indies will furnish cotton, and Old Spain the best wool in the worlds. All kinds of sountry produce are cheap. Tobacco has been as low as 1/9 per hundred; and at this time may be purchased at 1816. Wheat is

fold at sf. per buthel, and provisions are reasonable. The price of imports, especially dry goods, are very extravagant. Whole cargoes have been the retailers require from 6 to 12, and in some inflances 18 for one. We have no money, that if, gold or sliver; and very little paper. The contribution of the current is not very little paper. The contribution is locked up; the state complimental, about £.75,coo (at its pictent depreciation of 78 for one worth only £. 10,000) is the only paper in circulation, and bears no proportion to the sum necessary to purchase necessaries for our troops, or to pay our saxes. It is evident that government must have gold or sliver, or paper of qual value, or recruits cannot be ensisted, or, leathing or provisions purchased for the use of our troops. Specie cannot be obtaited by taxes, because the people in general have none, or very little. The samicing can only pay grain, beef, or pork, and the planters to be coo. The traders may be able to pay some gold, and they must find cloathing. There is but one of two modes by which go ermment can obtain the necessary supplies for the war, by purchase with money, or by seizing, and giving certificates. The last ought to be avoided it possible; all men suffer by it, but more particularly the trader; the farmer will retain the means of living, but the means of siving what government wants should continue, some paper money of a fixed value would be wanting to enable many of our people to discharge their taxes, and to pay our troo, s, and the others of government, and as a medium of trade. The last emission was made to answer the immediate exgovernment, and as a medium of trade. The last emission was made to answer the immediate exigences of the war, and, if necessary for no other purpose, every man ought to exert hundelf to upport its credit. No man can doubt cit we maintain our independence, that every shilling emitted will be a support its credit. be redeemed with gold or fiver, and on this event every man ought to rifk his life and fortune. At first view any paper money is received with re-lustance, fear, and supprion. The conduct of congress, as to their emissions, and the behaviour of our legislature as to the bills of credit issued by the old government and our conventions, have given too much cause for the apprehensions of our given too much caule for the apprehensions of our people; but the necessity of our affairs, and the reflection, that the sund of the new confliction is ample, that the per nd of its redemption is there, and that the senate and house of delegated are of our own choice, and bound by our instructions, are sufficient to dispel our doubts, and to determine us to give a credit to the new money. If no paper maney is choice, and bound by our infiructions, are fulficient to dispel our doubts, and to determine us to give a credit to the new money. If no paper money is ever to reprefer gold and filver, our produce; from the real fearcity of those metals, must tall, and will be purchased at what price the merchants may please. Tobacco may bring 12/8 per centum, wheat 2/6 per buffel, beel ad per peuad, and other articles in the same proportion. The planters and farmers must sell to pay their taxe. The planters and farmers must sell to pay their taxe. The planters and farmers must sell to pay their taxe. The planters and farmers must sell to pay their taxe. The planters and farmers must sell to pay their taxe. The planters and farmers must sell to pay their taxe. The planters and farmers must case, the operations of the campaigh must case, the recruiting service, stope and out government be suspended. If it is paid, array by the public, at par with gold, and afterwards should so the curse of a depreciating entremy, by which only knaves and soundress, cap we benefited, and honest men ruined; or all commercial seasons must case a amongst us, or be very trying and made only for specie. I cannot discover any realon why any one, who receives the new emission, at par, should now it away as any the least left. made only for specie. I cannot discurst any reason why any one, who receives the new entitled at par, should pay it away at any the least less, because it cannot titue but at par, and only to the amount of the subscriptions, and bonds for the purchase money of conflicated property, lodged in the treature; the forfeited property to be soid is worth about \$\mu\_123,000\$ specie; at this time not one six host that turn is emitted; and most probably before fills of credit to that value are issued, all the property will be soid; if therefore by the art and villainy of our enternal enemics, or the ill-founded sears of weak friends, the new money thoused tears of weak friends, the new money thoused terrecise, every possession may purchase land or negroes, and pay it to the public, because as song as it issues from the office at par, the state would certainly receive it in payment as specie.

The exertions of the city, and the resolutions of the resolutions of the city and the resolutions of the city. internal enemies, or the ill-founded fears of

Baltimore-town, in support of the new emission, have given universal satisfaction, and merit the approbation of our legislature. In this and Prince-George's county; the credit of our peper will be supported, and it is hoped all the other counties